

45 degree angles to the horizontal and contained in a vertical plane normal to the outside edge of the boat as seen from above and which are brought into contact with the outside of the horizontal boat. A boat is horizontal when it is transversely level and when the lowest points at 40 percent and 75 percent of the boat's length behind the most forward point of the boat are level.

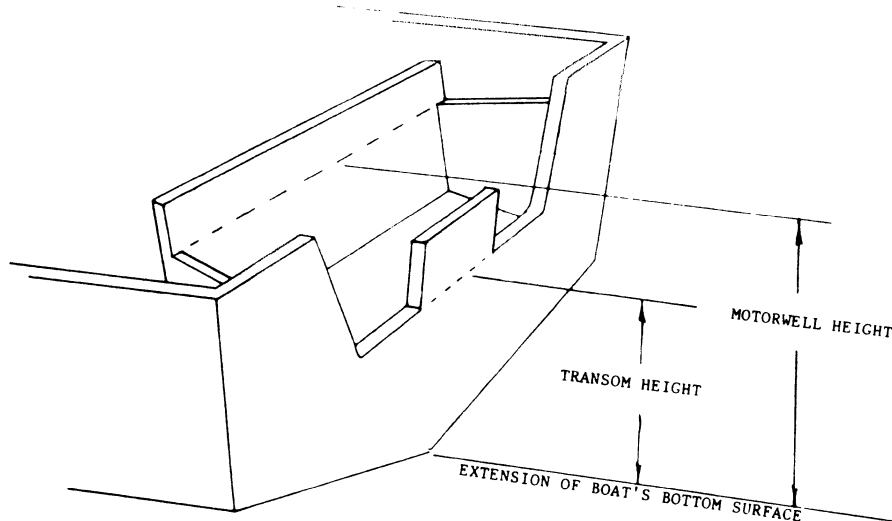
Transom means the surface at the stern of a boat projecting or facing aft. The upper boundary of the transom is the line defined by a series of points of contact, with the boat structure, by straight lines at 45 degree angles to the horizontal and contained in a vertical longitudinal plane and which are brought into contact with the stern of

the horizontal boat. A boat is horizontal when it is transversely level and when the lowest points at 40 percent and 75 percent of the boat's length behind the most forward point of the boat are level.

Transom height means the vertical distance from the lowest point of water ingress along the top of the transom to a line representing a longitudinal extension of the centerline of the boat's bottom surface, excluding keels. This distance is measured as a projection on the centerline plane of the boat. See Figure 183.3.

Vessel includes every description of watercraft, other than a seaplane on the water, used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on the water.

FIGURE 183.3—TRANSOM AND MOTORWELL HEIGHT



[CGD 73-250, 40 FR 43856, Sept. 23, 1975, as amended by CGD 75-176, 42 FR 2681, Jan. 13, 1977; CGD 85-002, 51 FR 37574, Oct. 23, 1986; CGD 96-026, 61 FR 33669, June 28, 1996; 61 FR 36629, July 12, 1996; USCG-1999-5040, 67 FR 34760, May 15, 2002]

§ 183.5 Incorporation by reference.

(a) Certain materials are incorporated by reference into this part with the approval of the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a). To enforce any edition

other than the one listed in paragraph (b) of this section, notice of change must be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER and the material made available to the public. All approved material is

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available for inspection at the Recreational Boating Product Assurance Branch (CG-54223), 2100 2nd St., SW., Stop 7581, Washington, DC 20593-7581, and at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call 202-741-6030, or go to: http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html. All approved material is available from the sources listed in paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) The materials approved for incorporation by reference in this part, and the sections affected are:

Air Movement and Control Association, 30 W. University Drive, Arlington Heights, IL 60004:

AMCA 210-74: Laboratory Methods of Testing Fans for Ratings—1974. § 183.610

American Boat and Yacht Council, Inc., 3069 Solomons Island Road, Edgewater, Maryland 21037-1416:

ABYC A-16 Electric Navigation Lights—1997. § 183.810

American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959:

ASTM D 471-96, Standard Test Method for Rubber Property—Effect of Liquids. §§ 183.114; 183.516; 183.607; 183.620

ASTM D 1621-94, Standard Test Method for Compressive Properties of Rigid Cellular Plastics. § 183.516

ASTM D 1622-93, Standard Test Method for Apparent Density of Rigid Cellular Plastics. § 183.516

ASTM D 2842-97, Standard Test Method for Water Absorption of Rigid Cellular Plastics. § 183.114

Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., 445 Hoes Lane, Piscataway, NJ 08854:

IEEE 45 IEEE Recommended Practice for Electrical Installations on Shipboard—1983. Cable Construction. § 183.435

33 CFR Ch. I (7-1-11 Edition)

National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269:

NFPA No. 70 National Electrical Code—1987. Articles 310 & 400. § 183.435

Naval Publications Forms Center, Customer Service—Code 1052, 5801 Tabor Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19120:

MILSPEC-P-21929B Plastic Material, Cellular Polyurethane, Foam-In-Place, Rigid—1970. § 183.516

Society of Automotive Engineers, Inc., 400 Commonwealth Drive, Warrendale, PA 15096:

SAE J378 Marine Engine Wiring—1984. § 183.430

SAE J557 High Tension Ignition Cable—1968. § 183.440

SAE J1127 Battery Cable—1980. § 183.430

SAE J1128 Low Tension Primary Cable—1975. § 183.430

SAE J1527DEC85 Marine Fuel Hoses—1985. § 183.540

Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. (UL), 12 Laboratory Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-3995:

UL 1114 Marine (USCG Type A) Flexible Fuel Line Hose—1987. § 183.540

UL 1128 Marine Blowers—1977. § 183.610

UL 1426 Cables for Boats—1987. § 183.435

[CGD 87-009, 53 FR 36971, Sept. 23, 1988, as amended by CGD 96-026, 61 FR 33670, June 28, 1996; USCG-1999-5151, 64 FR 67176, Dec. 1, 1999; USCG-2000-7223, 65 FR 40059, June 29, 2000; USCG-1999-6580, 66 FR 55091, Nov. 1, 2001; 69 FR 18803, Apr. 9, 2004; USCG-2004-18057, 69 FR 34926, June 23, 2004; USCG-2008-0179, 73 FR 35024, June 19, 2008; USCG-2010-0351, 75 FR 36288, June 25, 2010]

Subpart B—Display of Capacity Information

§ 183.21 Applicability.

This subpart applies to monohull boats less than 20 feet in length, except sailboats, canoes, kayaks, and inflatable boats.

§ 183.23 Capacity marking required.

Each boat must be marked in the manner prescribed in §§ 183.25 and 183.27 with the maximum persons capacity in whole numbers of persons and in pounds, the maximum weight capacity in pounds, determined under §§ 183.33